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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 11-83
November 1983

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

Horticultural export value during September, the final month of fiscal year (FY) 1983, was $219 million, 6 percent above the same month a year earlier. Horticultural exports for entire FY 1983 were $2.69 billion compared to $2.83 billion in FY 1982. Export momentum appears to be building with a generally shared anticipation that FY 1984 will record a gain in earnings following two successive years of decline. September marked only the third time during FY 1983 that monthly export value exceeded the corresponding period in FY 1982. This, however, occurred twice during the final quarter and three times in the past six months. Highlighting September export performance were fresh citrus (oranges and lemons) grapes, fresh vegetables (onions and lettuce) canned vegetables (tomato paste) and tree nuts (almonds). The export outlook for horticultural products in FY 1984 calls for substantial recovery to more than $2.8 billion. This is discussed in detail in a featured article beginning on page 7 of this circular.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--The Government of France announced a temporary import quota of 50,000 metric tons for table stock potatoes. The quota allows potato imports from non-EC countries to enter from September 17 to December 31, 1983, excluding early potatoes, without conforming to minimum import prices. Not more than 20,000 tons of the quota may be supplied by East European countries. The quota was instituted because of poor potato crops in most EC countries. During July-December 1982, France imported only 2,500 tons of table potatoes from non-EC countries.

In order to monitor imports under this quota, importers must obtain a license from French customs. The EC customs duty for potatoes imported from the United States is 18 percent. The regulations of France require that all potatoes imported for consumption purposes must come from fields that have been officially inspected during the growing season and found free from bacterial ring rot disease. In addition, all tubers must be treated with a sprout inhibitor prior to export. For certification procedures, contact: Plant Protection & Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. Telephone (301) 436-8537.

--The Government of Korea announced the import liberalization of selected edible fruits and nuts for the tourist hotel trade on October 10, 1983. Among the items listed are fresh cherries, cashew nuts and mangoes.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--An American food exhibit sponsored by FAS in Kobe, Japan September 27 and 28 attracted 844 buyers from department stores, supermarkets, hotels, restaurants, wholesalers, food processors, etc. The 39 exhibitors represented 103 U.S. companies. Based on sales figures reported at the exhibit, canned fruits and vegetables, papayas, wine, frozen vegetables, and beer were among the more popular items exhibited.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service has obtained space at Helfex 1984, The International Health Food Trade Exhibit in Brigham, U.K., April 8-10, 1984. This event will be of special interest to U.S. natural and health food companies who are introducing products to this market. Interest in health food has increased dramatically in Europe during the last few years as Europeans have become more conscious of the quality of ingredients in their diet. For details on participation at Helfex 1984, contact Debra Henke at the address listed below.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service will sponsor the U.S.A. Pavilion at SIAL '84, (the International Food Products Exhibition) in Paris, France, June 18-22, 1984. Participation in the U.S.A. Pavilion is open to any U.S. food products manufacturer.

For 1984, the show dates were changed from a traditional fall schedule to June to secure more space and better serve its international clientele. The SIAL is truly an international exhibition. In 1982, it featured 3,019 exhibitors, 36 percent of whom were from 62 countries outside France. Of the estimated 200,000 visitors, 31 percent came from countries outside France. Sixty U.S. companies exhibited at the U.S.A. Pavilion in the 1982 SIAL. The SIAL show is one of the largest trade-only food shows in Europe, second only to the ANUGA show in Cologne, West Germany. SIAL is held every other year in Paris.

For more information and details on participation, interested companies may contact:

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--U.S. Food Exhibits: Singapore and Hong Kong. U.S. agricultural exporters will have a unique opportunity to explore the potential for their food products in two key Asian markets next spring. The Foreign Agricultural Service, in cooperation with several U.S. trade associations and industry groups, is sponsoring American food exhibits in Singapore, April 24-27, and in Hong Kong, May 1-2, 1984. Both countries show excellent market potential. Exporters will have an opportunity to demonstrate and promote their food products to retailers, wholesalers, the hotel-restaurant and institutional trade and other food suppliers.

Exhibitor fees are $500 for the Singapore "Food and Hotel Asia '84" show and $200 for the Hong Kong food show. Participants must have a representative at the show to discuss their products with visitors. While U.S.-based representatives are preferred, agents and/or distributors are also welcome. FAS will accept participation agreements on a first-come, first-served basis until February 29, 1984. Participation fees must accompany the application for exhibit space.

For further information contact:

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COMMODITY UPDATE

--The EC agricultural ministers, on October 18, agreed on modifications to EC fruit and vegetable regulations (Acquis Communitaire), unblocking the way for negotiations on enlargement of the Community. The EC is expected to present its offers on agriculture to Spain and Portugal before the end of the year. In spite of this progress, many problems remain and no date has been set for the accession of Spain or Portugal to the EC.

Among the new rules are an extension of the reference price system (in effect, a minimum import price) to artichokes, endives, lettuce and apricots. The reference price system currently applies to peaches, pears, apples, table grapes, oranges, tangerines, lemons, tomatoes, cauliflower, cherries, cucumbers, eggplants, squash and plums. In addition, a new method of calculating reference prices, which will increase protection for citrus, was agreed upon. Citrus reference prices could be increased by 15 percent over the next two years. The new regulations are scheduled to take effect before year-end when the EC presents its agricultural negotiating package to Spain and Portugal.

--Spain will have 150,000 tons of potatoes available for export from its late season (September-January) 1983/84 potato crop. Although Spain does not usually export late season potatoes, these exports are possible because of a good crop from an increased planted area. As of mid-September, export licenses for 16,000 tons had been issued. In 1981 and 1982 Spanish potato exports averaged 65,000 tons, shipped mostly in the spring and summer months, with the bulk destined for EC markets.

--Finland has set its 1983/84 apple import opening date at December 3, 1983 and its pear import opening date at November 17, 1983. During the first half of calendar year 1983, Finland imported 40,000 tons of apples compared to 44,000 tons during entire 1982. The increased 1983 imports supplied the market through October and disrupted domestic marketings. In fiscal year 1982/83 (October-September), the United States exported 3,535 tons of apples and 229 tons of pears to Finland.

--The EC subsidy program for the 1983/84 raisin crop has been finalized. In July, 1983 the EC Commission extended their system of processor price subsidies, which was due to end on August 31, through marketing year 1983/84 on an emergency basis. The Greek Government, however, refused to accept the extention because it included a provision limiting subsidy benefits to 80,000 tons of sultana raisins. A Greek harvest of 95,000 tons is expected.

Rather than delay and disrupt the marketing of the Greek crop further with a consequent substantial drop in export sales, the EC Council of Agricultural Ministers meeting in Brussels October 17-18 agreed that the Commission should acceed to Greek demands that there be no limit (threshold) on the guarantee for the "transitional" year. The Commission is still expected to insist that a threshold be included in the new subsidy system which is now due to begin next year.

--Colombian exporters are accused of dumping fresh, cut roses on the U.S. market. On September 30, 1983, the International Trade Commission (ITC) issued notice that it had instituted a preliminary antidumping investigation under section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930. This followed the receipt of a petition filed on behalf of Roses, Inc., the U.S. commercial rose growers trade association. The ITC has until November 14 to make a preliminary determination of injury. The Department of Commerce preliminary ruling on the existence and extent of dumping is to be made on or before March 9, 1984.

Over the past ten years, imports of fresh cut roses into the United States have increased dramatically. Imports increased from 3.6 million blooms in calendar year 1974 to 90.1 million blooms in 1982, according to the Federal-State Market News Service. In 1982, Colombia accounted for over 80 percent of total U.S. rose imports. During the first 10 months of calendar year 1983, total U.S. imports of fresh cut roses were 97 million blooms, surpassing the import level registered for all of 1982.

--An outbreak of citrus canker in Brazil was detected during the later part of September 1983. The disease was identified on one farm in the commercial producing zone of the State of Sao Paulo, which accounts for 80 percent of the country's orange crop and virtually all of Brazil's production of frozen concentrated orange juice. About 200 orange trees of the Hamlin variety were affected. The diseased trees plus an additional 2,000 trees in the immediate area were destroyed. According to government sources, groves surrounding the affected area were inspected after remedial action was taken and no new diseased trees were found. Brazilian plant health officials maintain that the problem is completely under control and that they will continue to monitor the situation closely.

--Japanese imports of kiwifruit, primarily from New Zealand and the United States, increased in 1983. They amounted to 6,412 metric tons in calendar year 1981, 5,472 in 1982 and 7,445 during the first 8 months of 1983. Approximately 75 percent of Japanese imports are supplied by New Zealand with delivery taking place during May-November. U.S. fruit, accounting for about 15 to 25 percent of arrivals, is imported December through April. Japan is the primary export market for U.S. kiwifruit. Japan imported 999 metric tons of U.S. kiwifruit in 1981, 1,334 in 1982, and 1,894 during the first 8 months of 1983.

Through the importation of seedlings from New Zealand, Japanese kiwifruit production has grown from a harvest of 2,200 metric tons in 1982 to an estimated volume of 4,000 tons in 1983. Production is projected to reach 20,000 tons within the next five years. Much of the new kiwifruit plantings are replacing satsuma (mandarin orange) area which is being uprooted with government assistance in order to alleviate an oversupply situation. (See Horticultural Products Review, July 1983). Domestically produced kiwifruit in Japan is marketed from December to April which corresponds to the U.S. export season.

--CORRECTION. In the October 1983 Horticultural Products Review, FHORT 10-83, tabulation on the bottom of page 14, reads: Zucchini squash +20 +20, should read Zucchini squash +20 +2.

--Tunisia's dried date exports from the 1983/84 crop are expected to reach 15,000 tons, nearly 70 percent above the 8,933 tons exported a year earlier. Most exports occur from late November through January. France is the principal market. Tunisia's 1983/84 date harvest is projected at 56,500 tons, 71 percent above 1982/83. The crop which will be gathered from mid-October through March is expected to include 34,500 tons Deglet Noir and 22,000 tons of common varieties. Tunisian crop quality is expected to be much improved over a year earlier when untimely rainfall in September 1982 adversely affected both fruit quality and yields. In FY 1983, the United States exported 3,895 tons of dried dates. France, with 39 percent of the total, was the leading market.

--Commercial apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries during the 1983 season is projected to fall 14 percent short of the record volume harvested in 1982. Fairly normal crops are expected in Canada and Mexico, despite persistently dry weather. The U.S. crop will be the second largest on record, while a substantial reduction in Europe's apple output is indicated. Pear production in the same countries will reach a record 4.3 million tons according to preliminary estimates, 9 percent above the 1982 level.

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Region/Country	Apples 1/ 1981	Apples 1/ 1982	Apples 1/ 1983	Pears 1981	Pears 1982	Pears 1983 2/
	1,000 Metric Tons					
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	417	458	453	32	32	32
Mexico	280	343	324	31	41	42
United States	3,517	3,679	3,802	814	730	747
Region Total	4,214	4,480	4,579	877	803	821
EC						
Belgium/Luxembourg	134	263	219	58	94	97
Denmark	43	59	60	6	3	4
France	1,468	1,973	1,518	428	427	422
Germany, West	773	2,637	1,505	276	534	373
Greece	300	254	336	115	99	134
Italy	1,773	2,594	2,072	1,220	1,134	1,454
Netherlands	260	440	340	90	105	120
United Kingdom	227	341	308	49	40	56
Region Total	4,978	8,561	6,358	2,242	2,436	2,660
OTHER EUROPE						
Austria	186	316	244	32	55	45
Norway	54	44	51	10	8	8
Spain	1,007	853	1,061	525	449	611
Sweden	29	43	36	6	5	4
Switzerland	83	140	101	15	22	20
Yugoslavia	508	746	620	137	177	150
Regional Total	1,867	2,142	2,113	725	716	838
Grand Total	11,059	15,183	13,050	3,844	3,955	4,319

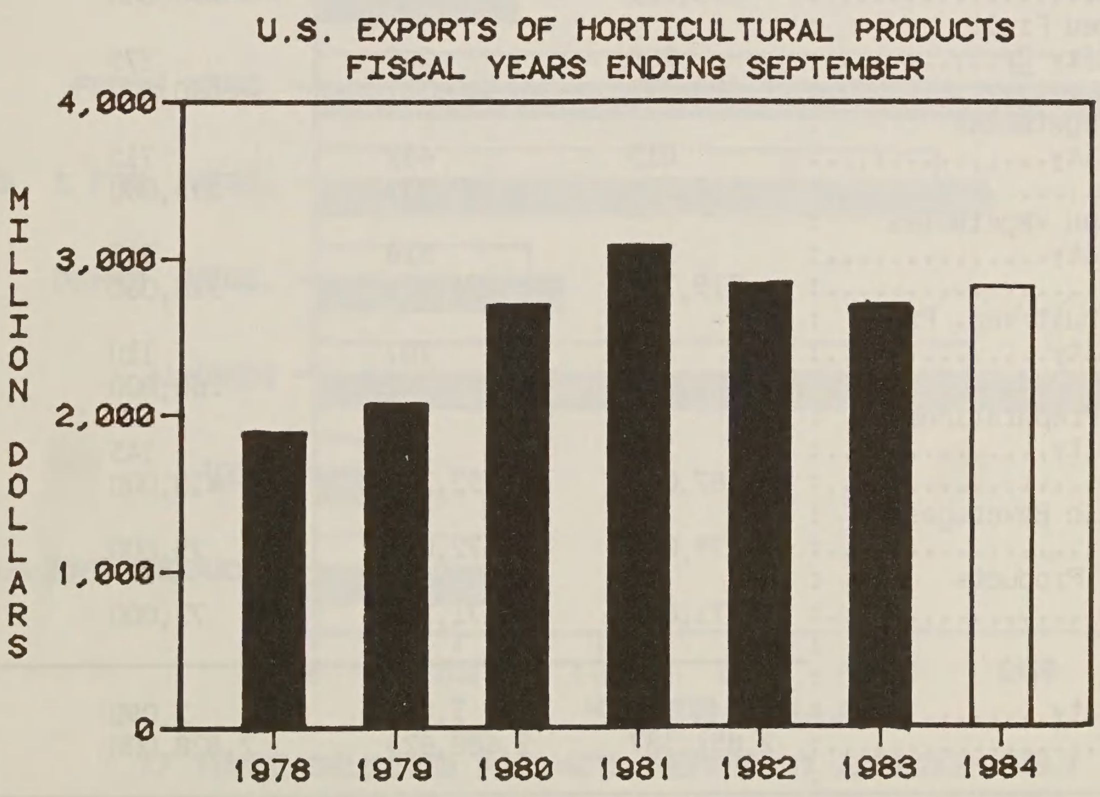
1/ May include cider varieties in some countries. 2/ Preliminary.

November 1983 Foreign Production Estimates Divison, FAS/USDA

EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Overview: Most horticultural exports are expected to rebound moderately in fiscal year (FY) 1984 (October 1983-September 1984) following their disappointing performance in FY 1983. Export value for horticultural products dropped from 2.85 billion in FY 1982 to 2.69 billion in FY 1983. Horticultural export value for FY 1984 is forecast at $2.83 billion. Horticultural exports have not been alone in their struggle to maintain export markets. Almost all U.S. agricultural exports have encountered the adverse effects of a weakened world economy, agricultural subsidies of the European Community, debt problems of developing countries, and a strong U.S. dollar. These same factors will influence the success of exports in FY 1984. Fortunately, conditions appear to be improving.

The unhealthy world economy has greatly diminished import demand in many developing countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and Indonesia. Sales to traditionally large export markets such as Japan, Canada and Europe have also weakened noticeably. The economic recovery of industrialized nations, lead by the United States, appears to be strenthening. The lagging recovery in many developing countries will rely on the continued economic growth of the industrialized countries. A number of these countries, however, will maintain their barriers against "non-essential" imports, such as fruits, vegetables and tree nuts, as they struggle to conserve foreign currency needed for debt servicing. The most optimistic growth markets for horticultural products are in East Asia, lead by Japan, Singapore and Malaysia. These countries are expected to experience substantial economic growth during the upcoming year. The Canadian market is also expected to strengthen as that country follows the U.S. lead in the anticipated general economic recovery. Although Europe's recovery has been slower than expected, conditions should improve there also.



EXPORT OUTLOOK

The most significant obstacle to U.S. horticultural exports in the short-term is the strength of the U.S. dollar. A strong dollar relative to other currencies increases the cost of U.S. products overseas. The dollar's strength stems from high real interest rates in the United States created by a tight monetary policy, a large federal deficit and a resurgence of the U.S. economy. Real interest rates and the dollar's value could decline over the next six months if the Federal Reserve Bank begins relaxing its tight reins on credit. The growing U.S. trade deficit, because it increases the availability of dollars overseas, should also contribute to a decline in the dollar.

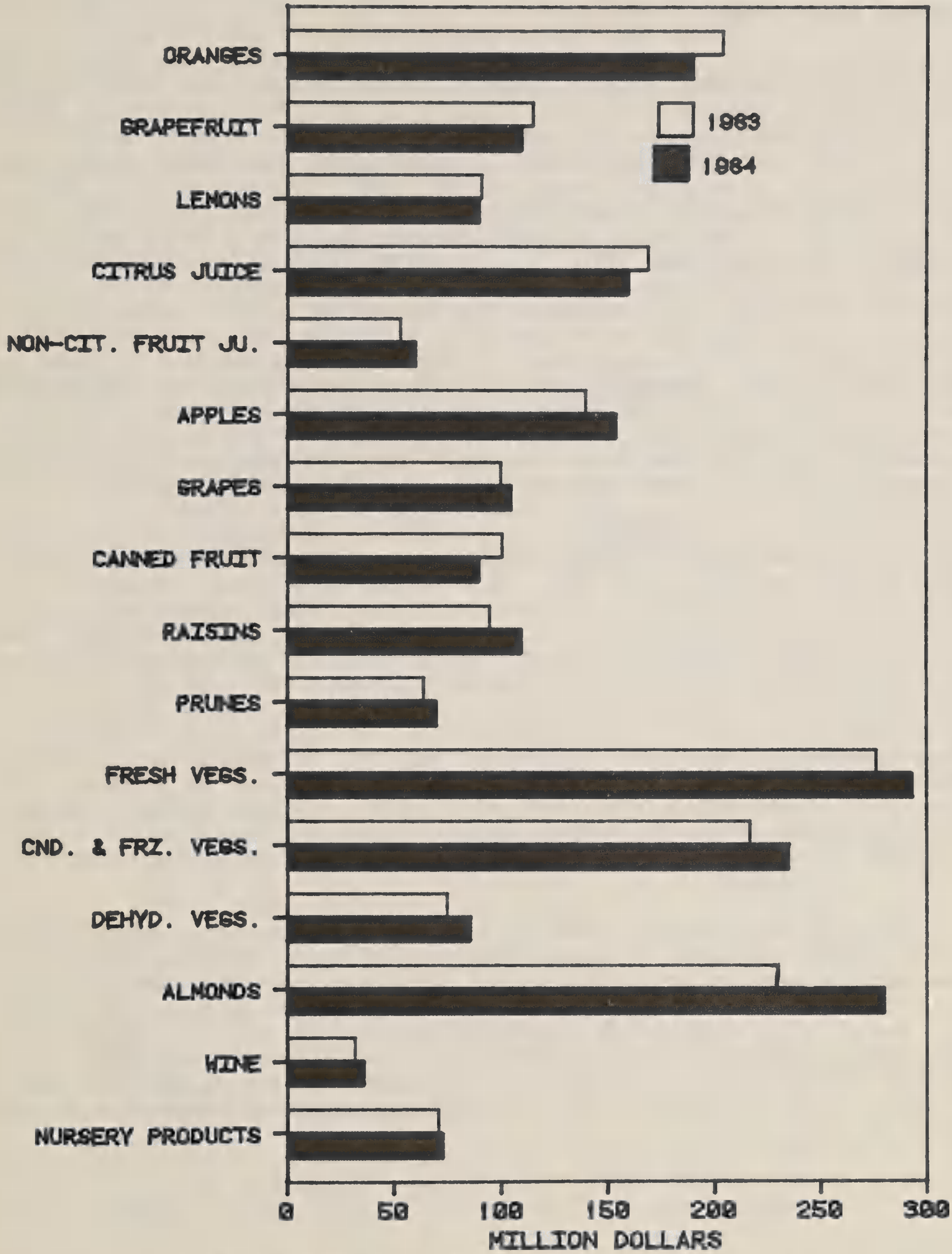
A large portion of the increase in export value for horticultural products in FY 1984 will be due to increased prices for tree nuts. Almond prices are expected to increase 25 to 30 percent as a result of short crops in both the United States and Spain, the world's two largest producers. Other products expected to contribute to an improved export showing include apples, which may benefit from a smaller European crop; vegetables, which are recovering from diminished 1983 export levels and benefiting from higher prices; and raisins, because of aggressive promotion and competitive pricing. The outlook for grapefruit exports remains positive in the face of increased availability of quality fruit, but is somewhat clouded by the Environmental Protection Agency's recent decision to phase out the use of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) as a citrus fumigant. Florida grapefruit shipments to Japan are treated with EDB because of the Caribbean fruit fly. Although the economic conditions influencing exports are likely to improve in 1984, each horticultural product will still be faced with an individual set of market conditions.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(1,000 Metric Tons and $1,000)

Commodity	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984 1/
Fresh Fruit			
Quantity	1,412	1,532	1,500
Value	808,223	836,755	835,000
Processed Fruit			
Quantity 2/	286	262	275
Value	588,772	540,721	560,000
Fresh Vegetables			
Quantity	815	682	715
Value	331,238	275,939	295,000
Processed Vegetables			
Quantity	342	318	345
Value	319,756	291,832	320,000
Misc. Fruit/Veg. Prod.			
Quantity	114	107	110
Value	269,646	247,812	260,000
Nuts & Preparations			
Quantity	169	140	145
Value	387,046	352,307	410,000
Alcoholic Beverages 3/			
Value	75,035	72,012	75,000
Nursery Products			
Value	71,671	71,245	73,000
Total			
Quantity	3,138	3,041	3,090
Value	2,851,387	2,688,623	2,828,000

1/ Forecast. 2/ Does not include juice. 3/ Mostly wine and beer.

PROJECTED VALUE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS
FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984 1/



1/ THESE SELECTED PRODUCTS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 75% OF THE VALUE OF ALL HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Fresh Citrus: Export earnings for all fresh and processed citrus products are forecast at $570 million, about 5 percent below the FY 1983 level. Export value for grapefruit could decrease slightly. Reductions in oranges and citrus juice are also expected, while lemon export value should be about the same as in FY 1983.

A modest decline is anticipated in grapefruit shipments from the 300,000 tons registered in FY 1983. Export earnings during FY 1984 are likely to fall slightly below the $114 million recorded in FY 1983. Grapefruit export availability is up as the Florida crop recovers from freezes in 1981 and 1982. Fruit size this year is smaller than a year ago which should prove beneficial in stimulating sales to key West European markets where a preference is shown for merchandizing small-to medium-sized grapefruit. Also, fruit quality is reportedly excellent and new season grapefruit exports are likely to run through June 1984, six weeks later than last year's season.

However, grapefruit sales to Japan, the number one export market for U.S. grapefruit, are expected to be off as a result of the impact on Japanese import demand of the Environmental Protection Agency's decision to phase out the use of EDB as a quarantine fumigant. Early season sales activity could be slowed as Japanese importers react cautiously to the EDB issue. While an alternative intransit cold treatment has been approved and will be used on a commercial basis for the first time this year, the long run future of the Japanese market for Florida grapefruit will depend upon the success of these cold treatment shipments.

Exports of fresh oranges during FY 1984 will probably decline 7 to 10 percent from the $204 million in FY 1983. This is largely a result of a noticeably smaller availability of California navels. There will be a sharp reduction in this season's production, with fruit size tending to run very large. Some strengthening in unit prices will partially offset the smaller volume. Also, exports of Florida oranges, particularly to Canada, should be up this season in response to the larger crop.

Export value for lemons in FY 1984 is expected to come close to the $91 million registered in FY 1983. While crop production may be somewhat below last year, export availability should be adequate. Exports to Japan, normally accounting for three-fourths of export shipments, should again increase although sales to Western Europe and Canada will face stiff competition from Spain.

Citrus Juice: Citrus juice sales in FY 1984 are projected at $160 million, about $10 million below FY 1983. Heavy world juice inventories should exert downward pressure on price levels, and U.S. sales of orange and grapefruit juice will meet increasingly aggressive marketing efforts by Brazil and Israel.

Non-Citrus Fresh Fruit: Projected increases in shipments of apples and grapes will contribute to an overall gain in U.S. exports of non-citrus fruit during FY 1984. Additional gains will be made in the export of tropical fruit and fresh berries.

A plentiful domestic supply coupled with a substantially reduced European crop indicate an upswing in U.S. apple exports during FY 1984. U.S. apples will be needed to supplement the European shortfall; and greater access to non-European markets, especially in the Middle East, may result from reduced French exports. Apple prices should be below last year's because of the increased domestic supply. These reduced prices may partially compensate for the strength of the dollar in Europe making U.S. apples more attractive there. Taiwan and Hong Kong should continue to be valuable markets for U.S. apples. In contrast, apple exports to many Latin American countries are likely to be severely limited by efforts to conserve foreign exchange as these countries cope with their serious balance of payments problems.

The export outlook for U.S. pears is not favorable. Northern Hemisphere pear production is preliminarily forecast to reach a record level. Europe's large crop will reduce the need for imports of U.S. pears and will heighten competition for markets in the Middle East. Pear exports to Latin America, traditionally a sizeable market, will be reduced drastically because of import restrictions.

Table grape export volume should increase during FY 1984 despite a reduction in the California crop. However, prices this year are below last season which will partially offset the larger volume. In addition, Washington, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania have had excellent harvests. Canada will remain the principal export market in FY 1984, although West Germany and Hong Kong will continue as significant overseas outlets fostered by market promotion activities. The Middle East is becoming an increasingly important market with 1984 marking the first year of extensive table grape promotion in Saudi Arabia.

The value of papaya exports managed to record a slight gain during FY 1983 while avocado exports slipped somewhat due to tight economic conditions in importing countries. Canada, Europe and Japan accounted for over 95 percent of FY 1983 exports of these two commodities. Continued economic recovery should lead to greater import demand. Avocado exports in FY 1984 are expected to increase slightly above the FY 1983 level of $11.5 million. Exports of papayas are forecast at $6.7 million in FY 1984, a 34-percent increase over FY 1983. The long run outlook, however, is gloomy. Japan, which accounts for 70 percent of exports, requires papaya shipments to be treated with EDB because of the presence of certain fruit flies in Hawaii. A substitute treatment has not yet been developed for the period following the EDB phaseout.

Export value for fresh strawberries and blueberries during FY 1983 increased 14 and 1 percent, respectively, over a year earlier. These gains are attributed largely to increased shipments to Canada and Japan, the leading export markets for both commodities. In FY 1984, strawberry exports are expected to increase by 10 percent to $23.0 million as a result of the strengthening European economy and continued market growth in Canada and Japan. Blueberry exports, however, are expected to remain close to the $6.6 million recorded in FY 1983. Gains in Canada and Japan will be balanced by large Scandinavian crops which are displacing U.S. exports to Europe.

Canned Fruit: U.S. exports of canned fruit are expected to drop from $101 million in FY 1983 to about $90 million in FY 1984. Peaches and mixed fruit normally account for two-thirds of U.S. canned fruit export value.

U.S. canned peach production has been declining in recent years, following the downward trend in domestic and foreign per capita consumption. Also, exports of U.S. canned peaches to Western Europe suffer because of Community policies that are enabling Greek and Italian canners to capture most of the EC market. To make matters worse, U.S. exporters are facing increased competition from South Africa and Australia as these major exporters also move away from the diminished EC market and strengthen their marketing efforts in the remaining importing countries. This year's U.S. production of cling peaches, the variety primarily used in canning, may be only 354,000 metric tons, down 17 percent from last year as a result of the continued decline in acreage and unfavorable growing conditions. While unit values should strengthen, export volume is likely to be off sharply. Export value for canned peaches in FY 1984 is expected to be less than the $24.8 million recorded in FY 1983.

Export prospects for U.S. fruit cocktail are affected by similar long-term problems including EC fruit processing subsidies, high production costs and stagnant world consumption. Once again, restructuring by the South African and Australian canned fruit industries will add to the obstacles confronting U.S. exporters, who will be hard pressed to move last year's export volume of 1.71 million cases. However, price levels are up 10 percent this year as a result of both reduced stocks and lower production in the United States. These higher prices could push export value in FY 1984 to roughly $28 million.

Dried Fruit: Raisins and dried prunes account for nearly 90 percent of U.S. dried fruit exports in terms of value. Increased promotional efforts in major export markets combined with attractive prices for raisins, and a smaller European prune crop should create a growth in sales volume for these two commodities. However, the benefit of higher export volumes will be partially negated by lower unit values.

The U.S. raisin industry has an abundant supply of raisins this year as a result of above normal carryin stocks and a very large 1983 pack. Higher production levels in other raisin exporting countries this year will challenge U.S. exporters in FY 1984. Fortunately, a new export program being implemented by the raisin industry should enable U.S. exporters to sell their raisins at competitive prices. Exporters are expected to use this program in combination with sharply increased promotion efforts to strengthen sales in Western Europe, particularly for packaged raisins. In the Far East and the Middle East, expanded market development programs should also result in increased sales. The substantial growth in recent years of sales to Japan, the leading importer of U.S. raisins, is expected to continue during FY 1984. In summary, the quantity exported is expected to increase in FY 1984 by over 30 percent to around 70,000 tons. Lower unit values will offset some of these gains, leaving export earnings near the $110 million level compared to $94.6 million in FY 1983.

U.S. dried prune production is concentrated in California, where this year's marketable supply is expected to increase roughly 6 percent over last year. In addition, there was a relatively large inventory carried over from the 1982 crop for a supply of 161,544 metric tons. This tonnage is large enough to permit a slight increase in domestic utilization and an increase in exports. The United States accounts for roughly 70 percent of the world trade in dried prunes. France, Yugoslavia, Argentina and Chile export most of the remaining 30 percent. Decreased production in France and Yugoslavia should provide additional opportunities for exports to Europe. Exports to Japan have increased rapidly in recent years and will continue to grow in FY 1984,

although at a slower pace. Overall, the anticipated increase in export quantity will be partially offset by lower unit values, resulting in export sales of approximately $70 million, 9 percent above FY 1983.

Fresh Vegetables: Volume and value of fresh vegetable exports in FY 1984 are projected to rise 5 to 6 percent over FY 1983. Among the leading commodities, onions and lettuce should show the largest gains over last year. Onion exports fell by 52 percent in volume in FY 1983 due almost entirely to sharply lower exports to Japan. The 1983 Hokkaido (storage) crop in Japan is estimated to be 9 percent below the 1982 harvest but still 23 percent above the weather-reduced 1981 crop.

Lettuce exports, which were off by 8 percent in FY 1983 due to below-normal exports to Canada in January and February because of the white fly infestation in the Imperial Valley, should return to the higher 1981 levels during FY 1984. Potato exports, on the other hand, may make more than modest gains due to the short crops in many parts of the world. Delayed spring planting and summer drought in Northern Europe have reduced the 1983 harvest in the EC by an estimated 10 to 15 percent from 1982. Severe drought in Bolivia and Peru reduced potato crops--harvested early in 1983--in these countries by approximately 66 percent.

Dehydrated Vegetables: Dehydrated vegetable exports in FY 1983 were down 14 percent from FY 1982. The decline in U.S. exports to Japan of potato flakes, which comprise nearly one-fifth of the value of dehydrated sales, accounted for much of the drop. An increase in world demand for U.S. dehydrated potato products in FY 1984 is anticipated in view of the shortage of fresh potatoes. Therefore, exports are expected to return to FY 1982 levels.

Canned Vegetables: The value of canned vegetable exports in FY 1983 was down 12 percent over FY 1982. Canned corn normally accounts for a third to a half of the value of canned vegetable exports with approximately 40 percent destined for Japan. U.S. processors face a second sluggish year with a large carry-over from the record 1982 pack and fierce competition in export markets, especially in Europe.

Exports of canned tomato products, particularly canned peeled tomatoes and tomato paste, were also down substantially in FY 1983 primarily because of low U.S. supplies. Larger carry-over stocks combined with a good crop this year should boost tomato product exports in FY 1984.

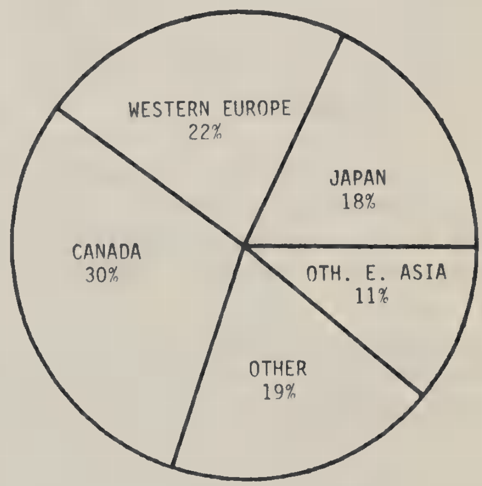
Frozen Vegetables: Frozen vegetable exports weathered the effects of the poor economy and strong U.S. dollar in FY 1983 with a 2-percent increase in volume and a 1-percent drop in per unit value compared to FY 1982. Frozen potatoes, primarily french fries, comprise one third of U.S. frozen vegetable exports and frozen corn one fourth. In FY 1983, Japan accounted for more than 50 percent of frozen corn export value and about 80 percent of frozen french fry exports. Domestic supply of frozen sweet corn is down from last year but remains more than adequate to serve growing export markets. In all, frozen vegetable exports should continue their upward trend in 1984 with modest increases in both volume and price projected.

Tree Nuts: Higher almond prices coupled with projected increases in walnut shipments will advance U.S. tree nut exports substantially during FY 1984. Export earnings of U.S. almonds and products should rise by approximately 25 percent during FY 1984 to $280 million, largely because of higher prices. Demand for almonds is strong, as U.S. and foreign per capita consumption continues an upward trend. The demand for U.S. almonds is heightened this year because of shortfalls in the 1983 Spanish crop. U.S. almond export volumes should maintain last year's levels in Europe despite the higher prices. Volume increases will probably be attained in non-European markets such as Canada, Japan and other Far East and Middle East countries.

Wine: U.S. wine exports stumbled badly in FY 1983, primarily because of the relative strength of the dollar and, to a much lesser extent, new trade restrictions in South American markets. In FY 1983, exports were off 24 percent to 27.8 million liters valued at $31.8 million. Shipments to Canada, the largest export market, dropped by 30 percent and sales to South American countries fell by a whopping 69 percent. Exports to the European Community, the second largest buyer of American wines, showed surprising strength under adverse exchange rate relationships, declining by approximately 20 percent. Some softening of the dollar's strength and improved economic conditions, should help reverse the slide in exports in FY 1984. However, unless these factors change dramatically, it is doubtful that exports will pick up sufficient momentum to reach the $39 million mark achieved in FY 1982.

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, FY 1983

(BASED ON TOTAL VALUE)



WORLD WALNUT AND PISTACHIO SITUATION

Walnuts: Commercial production for the 1983 season in selected countries is forecast at 289,790 tons (inshell basis) 1/, down 17 percent from the 1982 volume. The U.S. crop is expected to be the smallest since 1978 due to water damage from excessive winter and summer rains. Output in Europe will also be lower. Italy's crop is not expected to exceed the 1982 volume of 12,000 tons, and the French harvest will be 37 percent smaller than a year ago. Walnut crops in both countries were stressed by high temperatures and extremely dry weather during July and August. The French crop also sustained damage when severe storms in November 1982 uprooted trees in both the Dordogne and Grenoble areas. As a result of these storms, France's 1983 production potential was reduced by approximately 15 percent. However, industry sources believe some of the storm damage will be offset by new plantings in other areas that reached the bearing stage in 1983.

Since 1980, walnut production in Turkey appears to have stabilized at 70-75,000 tons, substantially below the record 105,000 tons harvested in 1977. In contrast, India's annual output has steadily increased since 1980. The 1983 crop is expected to reach a record 20,000 tons due to favorable weather conditions, more bearing trees and better management techniques.

WALNUTS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

COUNTRY	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Preliminary 1983
France	19.8	20.3	21.0	10.0	31.0	19.5
India	18.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	18.0	20.0
Italy	15.0	16.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
Turkey	90.0	95.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0
United States	145.1	188.7	178.7	204.1	212.3	163.3
TOTAL	287.9	337.0	300.2	314.1	348.3	289.8

November 1983 Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

The shortfall in 1983 world walnut production has been nearly compensated for by substantial carryin stocks in France and the United States. The United States entered the 1982/83 walnut marketing season with 82,787 tons of walnut stocks, compared with last season's 44,043 tons. Similarly, France began the current season with 6,500 tons of walnut stocks, compared with virtually no stocks at the onset of the 1982/83 season. The world walnut supply for the 1983/84 season is estimated at 382,700 tons, down 3 percent from the previous season.

1/ All numbers inshell equivalent unless otherwise specified.

U.S. exports of inshell walnuts during the 1982/83 season were 34,099 tons, down 31 percent from the preceding season's level. The decline reflects formidable French competition and higher U.S. prices coupled with the strength of the dollar. The average unit value of U.S. inshell walnut exports rose during the 1982/83 season 8 percent over the previous year to $1,679 per ton.

The European Community is the principal destination for U.S. inshell walnut exports. Last season, U.S. shipments to the EC dropped 40 percent. West German purchases of U.S. inshell walnuts dropped 46 percent, to 8,410 tons. Shipments to France plummeted to 545 tons, compared with 5,588 tons during 1981/82.

U.S. exports of shelled walnuts during the 1982/83 season dropped 17 percent from the preceding year's volume. Export earnings were $14 million, representing an average unit value of $3,698 per ton. The most critical decline was in shipments to the European Community which dropped 47 percent.

The outlook for U.S. walnut exports during the 1983/84 season is contingent upon the success of France in European Community markets. France itself is not a promising market this year as its substantial carryin stocks will reduce import requirements. French imports of walnuts during the 1982/83 season totaled 1,800 tons, compared with 11,350 tons during 1981/82. The United States typically supplies over 80 percent of French walnut imports.

France is, however, projecting a decline in walnut exports during the 1983/84 season. During the 1982/83 marketing year French exports of walnuts more than doubled, to an estimated 10,200 tons. This surge of exports was due mainly to the record 1982 French crop.

WALNUT EXPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)
(Inshell Basis)

Country	1981/82	Preliminary 1982/83	Forecast 1983/84
France	5.9	10.2	9.0
Italy	3.3	2.3	2.0
India	10.5	11.8	12.8
Turkey	7.7	5.0	5.0
United States	54.0	61.1	43.8
Total	81.4	90.4	72.6

1/ Data are on a crop year for all countries except Italy. Crop years are: Oct/Sept for France and India, Sept/Aug for Turkey and Aug/Sept for United States. Italian data are on a calendar year basis where 1981/82=1981.

The most pronounced increase in French walnut exports was in the inshell category which totaled 5,620 tons during the October 1982/July 1983 period, compared with 1,798 tons during the previous season. West Germany purchased 43 percent of the total. French success in marketing walnuts in West Germany last season is partially attributed to the depreciation of the franc relative to the German mark. Spain became the second largest French walnut market during the past season, following two years of purchasing no walnuts from France. French walnut exports during the 1983/84 season are projected to reach 9,000 tons.

Indian walnut exports during the current season are projected to surpass 12,000 tons, somewhat above last season's level. Traditionally, the United Kingdom purchases over half of India's walnut exports. A major goal of the Indian exporters is to expedite the shipment of walnuts as the vast majority do not reach the United Kingdom and other markets before the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

The World Bank is continuing a program in India to improve the post-harvest technology and handling of walnuts. This program includes the construction of drying and dehulling centers. Further, a processing and export facility is being established in Jammu and Kashmir. Typically, over 80 percent of Indian walnut exports are shelled.

Italian walnut exports during the 1982/83 season continued the uninterrupted downward trend of recent years. Inshell exports during the September 1982-May 1983 period were 1,362 tons, 30 percent below the level achieved during last year's comparable period. The major countries of destination were: West Germany (439 tons), Belgium (224 tons), Malta (223 tons) and France (144 tons). Exports of shelled walnuts dropped 5 percent during the same period, to 270 tons.

During the 1983/84 season, Italian walnut exports are projected to decline modestly despite a stable production level and the somewhat reduced French competition. Italian shippers intend to direct more of their walnuts to domestic consumption, reducing import requirements. During the September 1982-May 1983 period, the United States furnished 88 percent of the 4,132 tons of Italian inshell walnut imports. However, U.S. shipments to Italy declined this season because of high prices.

WEST GERMANY: IMPORTS OF INSHELL WALNUTS, 1979-1982
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	1979	1980	1981	1982
United States	12,132	14,862	15,874	12,207
China	1,607	3,185	3,008	2,775
France	2,074	1,627	549	1,913
Italy	520	313	257	162
Other	18	75	384	2/ 1,020
Total	16,351	20,062	20,072	18,177

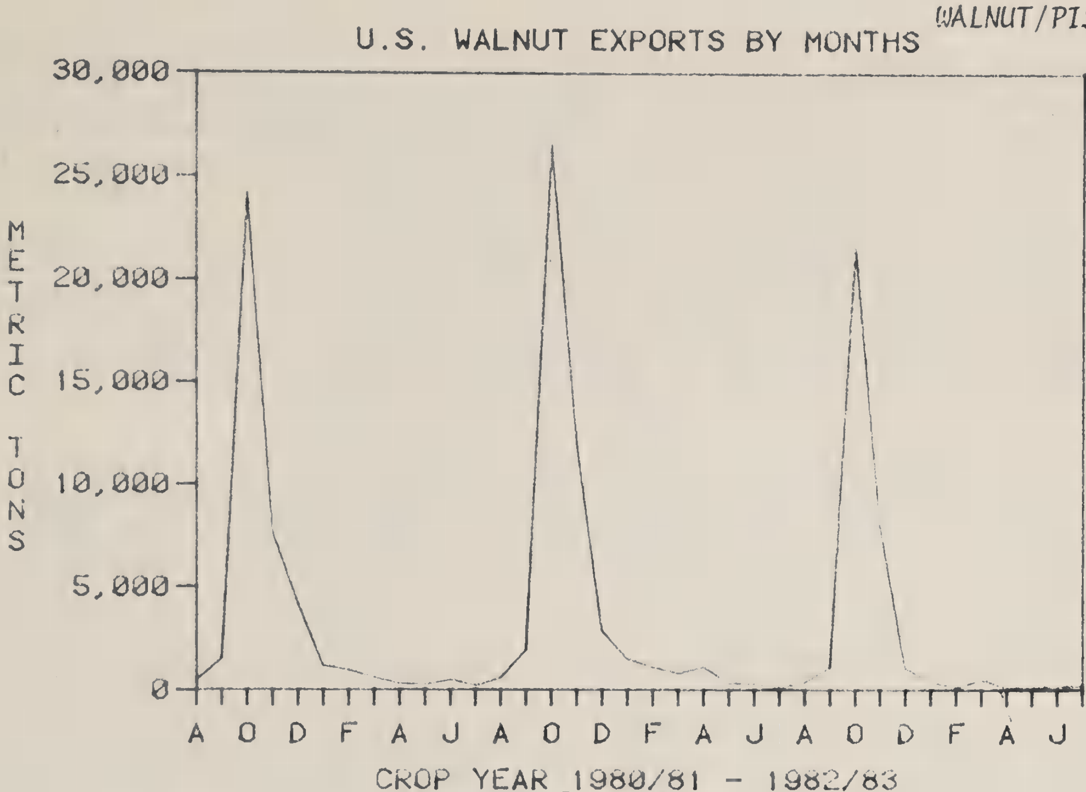
2/ Includes 1,013 tons from Chile.

U.S. EXPORT OF WALNUTS, CROP YEARS 1980/81-1982/83
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	Year Beginning August 1					
	INSHELL			SHELLED		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
North America						
Canada	1,044	1,385	2,077	302	448	371
Mexico	67	58	1	28	55	---
Total	1,111	1,443	2,078	330	503	371
Latin America & Caribbean						
Argentina	48	---	---	13	10	---
Brazil	255	183	646	8	---	86
Chile	---	---	145	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	32	28	2	9	8	1
Ecuador	154	144	116	9	---	---
Panama	44	47	62	13	10	26
Uruguay	48	23	26	15	---	1
Venezuela	457	513	483	295	327	185
Other	22	39	78	25	11	41
Total	1,060	977	1,558	387	366	340
European Community						
Belgium-Luxembourg	564	579	554	4	5	---
Denmark	447	527	412	41	15	15
France	1,377	5,588	545	30	135	108
Germany, West	13,822	15,725	8,410	1,047	579	134
Greece	---	---	---	93	12	4
Ireland	---	---	---	---	19	---
Italy	6,149	4,932	4,508	335	1	72
Netherlands	1,946	3,272	4,169	157	258	110
United Kingdom	351	795	233	136	226	221
Total	24,656	31,418	18,831	1,843	1,250	664
Other Europe						
Austria	228	89	157	261	211	---
Finland	33	17	29	---	22	---
Norway	360	367	400	22	34	20
Spain	12,147	11,798	8,528	312	392	430
Sweden	382	419	439	49	60	49
Switzerland	601	579	547	189	93	102
Other	18	88	1	2	37	17
Total	13,769	13,357	10,101	835	849	618
Middle East						
Israel	400	444	347	296	367	290
Lebanon	91	737	196	29	10	---
Saudi Arabia	5	2	15	50	15	29
Other	21	49	172	8	4	15
Total	517	1,232	730	383	396	334
Far East						
Taiwan	10	16	18	124	86	241
Hong Kong	4	6	4	4	28	6
Japan	41	57	31	346	441	456
Singapore	3	2	11	9	10	11
Other	2	57	---	6	101	22
Total	60	138	64	489	666	736
Other Regions						
Australia	775	737	595	418	523	708
Egypt	56	81	104	2	---	---
Other	32	41	37	8	12	27
Total	863	859	736	428	535	735
World Total	42,036	49,424	34,099	4,696	4,565	3,799

---Denotes not available, unknown or not applicable.
Note: Total may not add due to rounding.

November 1983 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA



Pistachios: Commercial pistachio production for 1983 in major producing countries is expected to moderately exceed the 1982 volume due to larger crops in all countries except the United States. Pistachios are a very cyclical crop, as evidenced by the large production variations from year to year in most countries. However, in Syria, it appears that production has increased steadily. For several years, the government has encouraged new plantings and growers have responded because of remunerative prices. In contrast, output has remained static in Greece, although plantings increased 18 percent since 1977. Greek growers have a continuing problem with poor pollination and cultural practices which have prevented the industry from realizing its full potential. No estimate is currently available for Iran. However, unofficial sources report that the 1983 crop will surpass the 1982 harvest of 22,500 tons (inshell basis).

PISTACHIOS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

COUNTRY	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Preliminary 1983
Greece	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.4
Iran	60.0	10.0	25.0	41.5	22.5	n.a.
Italy	0.4	2.0	0.4	4.5	0.2	5.0
Syria	6.9	5.2	8.0	9.2	11.0	11.5
Turkey	5.0	16.0	7.0	21.0	8.0	15.0
United States	1.1	7.8	12.2	6.6	20.0	12.5
TOTAL	74.9	43.2	55.1	85.1	63.3	n.a.

November 1983 Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. pistachio exports advanced substantially during January-September 1983 compared with the previous year. Inshell exports were 1,194 tons, compared with 221 tons a year earlier. The leading markets were: West Germany (203 tons), Israel (177 tons), the Netherlands (125 tons) and France (136 tons). U.S. shelled pistachio exports during January-September totaled 142 tons, compared with 62 tons during last year's comparable period. The combined export earnings of U.S. pistachios during the first 9 months of 1983 were $7.0 million compared with $1.8 million during the first 9 months of 1982. The surge in exports is attributed to the record U.S. crop coupled with reduced crops elsewhere. The upswing in world production and the downturn in U.S. production are likely to hinder U.S. exports during 1983/84.

U.S. pistachio imports during the first 9 months of 1983, valued at $8.6 million, were down nearly 11 percent from the level of expenditures during the first 9 months of 1982. Inshell import volume was 1,993 tons, of which 1,373 tons were furnished by Iran and 573 tons came from Turkey. Shelled imports totaled 265 tons; China and the United Arab Emirates were leading suppliers.

Turkish pistachio exports during 1982/83 totaled an estimated 3,000 tons, compared with 4,910 tons during the previous season. The significant drop is due largely to the reduced 1982 crop and relatively higher prices. The United States is traditionally a major buyer of Turkish pistachios. Turkish pistachio exports during the 1983/84 season are projected to reach 5,000 tons because of increased supplies and additional U.S. import requirements.

The majority of the pistachios produced in Greece are utilized domestically. Pistachio exports from Greece during 1982 totaled 28 tons shelled and 36 tons of inshell pistachios. Trade sources project 1983 export volume at 250 tons.

Registered Syrian imports of pistachios declined during 1982 and will continue to decline in 1983 because of short foreign exchange. Official Syrian data show imports of 304 tons (shelled basis) during January-September 1982, less than half the level achieved during the comparable period of 1981. Turkey supplied 65 percent of the total. Iran was the other significant source. The decrease in pistachio imports is due to prohibitive Syrian importing requirements, which are expected to remain as long as Syria suffers from a shortage of foreign exchange. Such conditions encourage the smuggling of pistachios from neighboring countries.

Italian pistachio exports, mostly shelled and peeled, on an inshell basis, are estimated at 850 tons during 1982/83, 33 percent less than during 1981/82. The principal outlets were West Germany, France and Switzerland. The decline in 1982/83 exports follows the production decline. It is the tradition of the Sicilian growers to trim the trees in Spring during alternate years, in order to increase production for the following year. (Pistachio production in Italy is concentrated, to a great extent, in Catania province). Italian exports during the 1983/84 season are projected to reach 1,400 tons, inshell equivalent in keeping with the production increase.

Italian imports during 1982/83 are estimated at 130 tons, or 62 percent greater than the previous year. Major suppliers were Afghanistan and the United States.

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	1,652	8,576	129,632	153,207	+419	+18
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	105	4,142	28,504	***	+588
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	1,095	4,477	---	+309
DENMARK	---	---	---	60	---	***
FRANCE	---	---	626	3,325	---	+431
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	137	1,472	---	+971
IRELAND	---	[illegible]	---	59	***	***
NETHERLANDS	---	97	2,214	16,404	***	+641
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	71	2,707	-100	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	105	---	***
NORWAY	---	---	457	755	---	+65
SWEDEN	---	---	681	2,211	---	+225
OTHER	---	5	161	30	***	-82
TOTAL EUROPE	---	110	5,442	31,605	***	+481
LATIN AMERICA	---	304	262	622	***	+138
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	73	115	1,629	1,649	+58	+1
HONG KONG	4,509	9,185	94,288	105,413	+104	+12
JAPAN	2,981	3,500	82,648	85,509	+17	+3
OTHER COUNTRIES	717	4,101	35,499	55,713	+472	+57
WORLD TOTAL	9,933	25,891	349,400	433,716	+161	+24
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	216	156	2,630	2,920	-28	+11
TOTAL EC-TEN	119	162	2,770	2,675	+36	-3
DENMARK	---	---	34	28	---	-17
FRANCE	10	93	1,825	2,058	+820	+13
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1	4	3	4	+194	+44
NETHERLANDS	7	6	260	152	-9	-42
UNITED KINGDOM	101	60	648	433	-41	-33
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	---	4	---	***
SWEDEN	---	28	277	468	***	+69
OTHER	---	7	30	11	***	-64
TOTAL EUROPE	119	198	3,076	3,159	+66	+3
LATIN AMERICA	13	36	1,336	188	+176	-86
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	---	55	29	-100	-48
HONG KONG	---	---	2	7	---	+172
JAPAN	13	58	652	1,480	+362	+127
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	---	11	3	---	-72
WORLD TOTAL	367	449	7,762	7,785	+22	---
RAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	3,008	2,754	3,008	2,754	-8	-8
TOTAL EC-TEN	4,726	2,082	4,726	2,082	-56	-56
BELGIUM-LUX	62	---	62	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	2,879	562	2,879	562	-80	-80
GERMANY, FED. REP.	120	104	120	104	-14	-14
NETHERLANDS	1,607	1,416	1,607	1,416	-12	-12
UNITED KINGDOM	57	---	57	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	95	211	95	211	+123	+123
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	4,821	2,293	4,821	2,293	-52	-52
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	8	2	8	+205	+205
HONG KONG	46	56	46	56	+22	+22
JAPAN	6,961	3,112	6,961	3,112	-55	-55
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	55	---	55	***	***
WORLD TOTAL	14,838	8,277	14,838	8,277	-44	-44
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)						
CANADA	428	1,114	999	2,150	+160	+115
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	287	---	1,877	***	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	17	---	***
DENMARK	---	54	---	222	***	***
FRANCE	---	62	---	1,206	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	17	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	146	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	172	---	269	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	15	---	47	***	***
NORWAY	---	---	---	17	---	***
SWEDEN	---	17	---	313	***	***
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	319	---	2,254	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	12	---	15	41	-100	+178
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	58	23	118	+837	+405
HONG KONG	375	299	701	643	-20	-8
JAPAN	4,324	5,500	9,823	11,626	+27	+18
OTHER COUNTRIES	1	10	1	23	***	***
WORLD TOTAL	5,147	7,300	11,563	16,856	+42	+46

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APPLES, FRESH JULY 1						
CANADA	4,875	4,387	14,806	10,826	-10	-27
TOTAL EC-TEN	542	337	732	1,214	-38	+66
IRELAND	108	85	108	139	-21	+29
NETHERLANDS	---	---	6	164	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	434	252	619	911	-42	+47
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	13	---	13	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	---	---	---	39	---	***
OTHER	105	105	157	205	---	+31
TOTAL EUROPE	660	443	902	1,457	-33	+61
LATIN AMERICA	2,022	378	4,368	558	-81	-87
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	557	400	1,029	1,091	-28	+6
CHINA, TAIWAN	2,123	853	3,062	1,388	-60	-55
HONG KONG	958	391	4,032	1,524	-59	-62
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,453	2,006	5,237	5,096	+38	-3
WORLD TOTAL	12,649	8,858	33,437	21,941	-30	-34
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)						
CANADA	2,043	1,662	5,684	5,156	-19	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	2	1	3	1	-37	-64
TOTAL EUROPE	3	1	4	1	-53	-70
LATIN AMERICA	896	157	1,611	631	-82	-61
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	136	83	147	134	-39	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	2	361	2	367	***	***
WORLD TOTAL	3,080	2,264	7,449	6,289	-27	-16
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	21,330	44,407	35,340	58,096	+108	+64
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	1	77	---	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	7	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	1	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	70	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	---	13	---	***
OTHER	---	---	6	17	---	+179
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	7	107	---	***
LATIN AMERICA	280	257	570	448	-8	-21
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	31	197	186	388	+543	+109
HONG KONG	1,478	857	4,566	2,825	-42	-38
JAPAN	126	84	167	194	-33	+17
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,323	997	3,899	2,883	-25	-26
WORLD TOTAL	24,569	46,799	44,735	64,942	+90	+45
PRUNES (AUG1)						
CANADA	334	213	646	410	-36	-37
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,946	1,553	4,836	3,392	-20	-30
BELGIUM-LUX	17	68	6[illegible]	98	+286	+53
DENMARK	210	211	356	243	+1	-32
FRANCE	77	---	157	96	-100	-39
GERMANY, FED. REP.	178	496	1,078	1,020	+179	-5
GREECE	44	32	44	80	-27	+82
ITALY	1,065	595	2,205	791	-44	-64
NETHERLANDS	50	83	230	418	+64	+82
UNITED KINGDOM	305	70	702	646	-77	-8
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	937	971	1,528	1,220	+4	-20
NORWAY	362	265	471	385	-27	-18
SWEDEN	266	185	581	429	-31	-26
OTHER	357	788	758	1,127	+121	+49
TOTAL EUROPE	3,668	3,762	8,175	6,553	-3	-20
LATIN AMERICA	86	71	178	105	-17	-41
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	113	232	153	290	+105	+90
HONG KONG	[illegible]	12	21	33	+47	+60
JAPAN	816	581	1,581	1,364	-29	-14
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,616	304	1,733	511	-81	-71
WORLD TOTAL	6,841	5,175	12,486	9,266	-24	-26
RAISINS (AUG1)						
CANADA	950	748	1,655	1,241	-21	-25
TOTAL EC-TEN	518	1,031	1,592	1,800	+99	+13
BELGIUM-LUX	12	118	82	137	+905	+67
DENMARK	53	391	188	655	+631	+248
FRANCE	24	57	28	61	+133	+117
GERMANY, FED. REP.	277	132	941	361	-52	-62
NETHERLANDS	96	179	149	192	+86	+29
UNITED KINGDOM	56	154	203	394	+178	+94
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	323	710	374	899	+120	+140
NORWAY	18	223	175	372	***	+112
SWEDEN	734	1,344	1,464	1,662	+83	+14
OTHER	57	71	81	77	+25	-4
TOTAL EUROPE	1,651	3,379	3,686	4,811	+105	+31
LATIN AMERICA	155	139	246	231	-10	-6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	5	148	22	167	***	+662
HONG KONG	28	7	54	20	-75	-63
JAPAN	221	789	1,184	1,089	+257	-8
OTHER COUNTRIES	799	645	1,436	1,016	-19	-29
WORLD TOTAL	3,809	5,856	8,283	8,576	+54	+4

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982: SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982: BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	355	437	862	1,032	+23	+20
TOTAL EC-TEN	3,875	2,933	11,263	8,730	-24	-22
BELGIUM-LUX	71	21	118	115	-70	-2
DENMARK	297	250	739	630	-16	-15
FRANCE	448	157	1,517	1,143	-65	-25
GERMANY, FED. REP.	2,204	1,809	6,550	4,043	-18	-38
IRELAND	---	---	5	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	31	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	265	382	794	935	+44	+18
UNITED KINGDOM	590	315	1,510	1,864	-47	+24
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	102	60	188	107	-41	-43
NORWAY	727	659	1,183	944	-9	-20
SWEDEN	905	885	1,656	1,418	-2	-14
OTHER	444	146	707	722	-67	+2
TOTAL EUROPE	6,053	4,683	14,996	11,921	-23	-21
LATIN AMERICA	23	15	119	55	-33	-53
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	12	7	15	+60	+103
HONG KONG	2	7	9	28	+178	+214
JAPAN	745	816	1,802	2,578	+10	+43
OTHER COUNTRIES	528	608	2,099	1,365	+15	-35
WORLD TOTAL	7,713	6,579	19,895	16,993	-15	-15
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)						
CANADA	65	11	92	53	-84	-42
TOTAL EC-TEN	25	21	45	56	-18	+24
DENMARK	10	---	10	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	21	20	36	***	+79
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	20	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	15	---	15	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	20	---	20	***	***
NORWAY	3	---	3	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	---	---	---	40	---	***
OTHER	---	---	---	20	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	28	41	48	135	+47	+185
LATIN AMERICA	4	10	32	23	+129	-30
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	---	---	---	-100
HONG KONG	3	1	3	1	-80	-80
OTHER COUNTRIES	255	188	702	424	-26	-40
WORLD TOTAL	356	250	877	635	-30	-28
ALMONDS, PREP.OR PRES JULY 1						
CANADA	177	61	454	200	-65	-56
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,478	1,794	4,025	4,742	+21	+18
BELGIUM-LUX	25	21	33	37	-17	+11
DENMARK	5	2	9	17	-64	+80
FRANCE	261	290	709	873	+11	+23
GERMANY, FED. REP.	630	1,025	1,983	2,732	+63	+38
NETHERLANDS	297	133	414	254	-55	-39
UNITED KINGDOM	259	324	876	829	+25	-5
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	20	22	57	49	+11	-14
NORWAY	4	8	21	34	+88	+61
SWEDEN	21	24	29	105	+14	+266
OTHER	54	85	276	318	+57	+15
TOTAL EUROPE	1,578	1,934	4,407	5,247	+23	+19
LATIN AMERICA	3	3	15	5	-16	-71
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	2	3	4	+2	+20
HONG KONG	23	6	34	45	-75	+31
JAPAN	373	234	664	769	-37	+15
OTHER COUNTRIES	94	144	236	470	+53	+99
WORLD TOTAL	2,250	2,384	5,815	6,739	+6	+16
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG1)						
CANADA	50	142	59	142	+187	+143
TOTAL EC-TEN	155	172	426	254	+11	-40
DENMARK	102	---	102	2	-100	-98
FRANCE	---	---	19	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	91	196	108	***	-45
ITALY	---	36	---	36	***	***
NETHERLANDS	53	36	109	64	-32	-42
UNITED KINGDOM	---	9	---	44	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	129	8	129	8	-94	-94
SWEDEN	127	---	127	---	-100	-100
OTHER	663	---	699	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	1,074	180	1,381	262	-83	-81
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	---	1	2	1	+76	-65
HONG KONG	---	2	---	2	***	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	2	29	48	98	***	+105
WORLD TOTAL	1,126	354	1,489	505	-69	-66

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982: SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982: BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	14	76	27	110	+428	+303
TOTAL EC-TEN	7	89	18	136	***	+669
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	1	---	-33	-33
DENMARK	3	---	3	1	-100	-59
FRANCE	---	---	---	7	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	2	10	2	28	+316	***
ITALY	---	7	---	7	***	***
NETHERLANDS	---	21	---	21	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	51	11	72	***	+542
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	10	2	10	14	-74	+49
SWEDEN	---	5	---	5	***	***
OTHER	---	---	11	1	***	-91
TOTAL EUROPE	16	97	38	157	+504	+311
LATIN AMERICA	1	---	6	---	-75	-96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	2	2	11	+240	+389
JAPAN	38	60	38	109	+57	+187
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	34	67	138	+24	+107
WORLD TOTAL	98	269	178	525	+176	+195
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	---	---	49	20	---	-58
TOTAL EC-TEN	6	2	24	4	-59	-82
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	1	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	9	2	---	-76
UNITED KINGDOM	5	2	13	2	-55	-82
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	1	2	4	[illegible]	+191	-15
SWEDEN	2	---	9	1	-100	-87
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	8	5	37	9	-42	-75
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	123	5	---	-96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	42	1	---	-98
HONG KONG	2	3	20	7	+27	-63
JAPAN	---	20	16	26	***	+58
OTHER COUNTRIES	33	45	102	64	+35	-37
WORLD TOTAL	43	72	389	133	+67	-66
MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES						
CANADA	920	1,126	3,923	2,795	+22	-29
TOTAL EC-TEN	130	58	2,060	580	-55	-72
BELGIUM-LUX	100	---	313	24	-100	-92
DENMARK	---	---	14	3	---	-80
GERMANY, FED. REP.	7	20	1,380	71	+177	-95
GREECE	3	---	8	---	-100	-100
ITALY	---	7	5	9	***	+65
NETHERLANDS	4	15	203	381	+235	+88
UNITED KINGDOM	15	16	137	93	+6	-32
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	287	40	313	76	-86	-75
NORWAY	151	4	487	49	-97	-90
SWEDEN	260	32	825	267	-88	-68
OTHER	77	---	617	67	-100	-89
TOTAL EUROPE	906	135	4,301	1,040	-85	-76
LATIN AMERICA	82	54	572	279	-35	-51
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	124	230	469	664	+85	+42
HONG KONG	242	501	1,249	1,226	+108	-2
JAPAN	299	237	918	688	-21	-25
OTHER COUNTRIES	967	543	1,992	2,678	-44	+34
WORLD TOTAL	3,539	2,827	13,425	9,370	-20	-30
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	680	906	3,208	2,541	+33	-21
TOTAL EC-TEN	47	20	1,479	805	-59	-46
BELGIUM-LUX	31	---	148	14	-100	-91
DENMARK	---	---	6	25	---	+335
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1	---	1,210	676	-100	-44
ITALY	---	---	2	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	3	15	85	82	+383	-3
UNITED KINGDOM	13	5	28	8	-64	-70
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	15	54	27	54	+256	+104
NORWAY	144	24	409	33	-83	-92
SWEDEN	288	---	424	133	-100	-69
OTHER	3	---	60	20	-100	-66
TOTAL EUROPE	498	98	2,399	1,046	-80	-56
LATIN AMERICA	336	53	1,096	294	-84	-73
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	28	8	77	52	-73	-31
HONG KONG	142	12	404	88	-92	-78
JAPAN	223	519	2,410	2,127	+133	-12
OTHER COUNTRIES	254	525	686	1,328	+107	+94
WORLD TOTAL	2,161	2,120	10,278	7,476	-2	-27

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON- SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON- SEPTEMBER 1983	FROM 1982 SEP	FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	27	14	126	161	-47	+28
TOTAL EC-TEN	[illegible]	2	43	49	-57	+14
BELGIUM-LUX	[illegible]	---	1	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	---	---	2	4	---	+47
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	---	1	---	***
NETHERLANDS	2	1	29	44	-40	+52
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	10	1	-31	-93
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	5	---	---	-100
NORWAY	2	2	22	9	---	-65
SWEDEN	19	---	59	10	-100	-83
OTHER	2	---	10	2	-100	-75
TOTAL EUROPE	28	4	138	69	-85	-51
LATIN AMERICA	13	4	90	44	-72	-51
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	7	22	24	+54	+8
HONG KONG	5	1	29	5	-89	-83
JAPAN	---	---	13	17	---	+38
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	25	344	127	-9	-63
WORLD TOTAL	105	55	762	447	-48	-41
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	506	774	2,545	2,121	+53	-17
TOTAL EC-TEN	30	176	502	928	+486	+85
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	27	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	---	46	---	---	-100
FRANCE	---	14	11	150	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	42	194	509	+196	+162
GREECE	---	---	---	1	---	***
ITALY	---	13	---	13	***	***
NETHERLANDS	14	98	191	239	+600	+25
UNITED KINGDOM	2	8	32	17	+349	-48
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	67	---	67	***	***
NORWAY	---	---	3	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	1	18	4	125	***	***
OTHER	---	140	30	523	***	***
TOTAL EUROPE	31	402	540	1,643	***	+204
LATIN AMERICA	2	20	48	59	***	+24
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	22	17	72	78	-24	+9
HONG KONG	1	---	5	[illegible]	-100	[illegible]
JAPAN	29	25	54	115	-15	+114
OTHER COUNTRIES	63	47	120	72	-26	-40
WORLD TOTAL	655	1,285	3,383	4,092	+96	+21
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.						
CANADA	49	30	237	434	-39	+83
TOTAL EC-TEN	438	18	633	74	-96	-88
BELGIUM-LUX	90	---	168	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	---	***
FRANCE	16	---	16	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	331	---	449	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	1	18	1	73	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	4	---	4	---	-100	-100
OTHER	51	---	51	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	493	18	688	74	-96	-89
LATIN AMERICA	4	---	108	3	-100	-97
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	8	1	19	13	-90	-30
HONG KONG	8	6	10	21	-23	+99
JAPAN	43	3	129	104	-94	-19
OTHER COUNTRIES	41	32	75	62	-21	-18
WORLD TOTAL	646	90	1,267	711	-86	-44
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	8	16	44	29	+96	-33
TOTAL EC-TEN	4	3	16	16	-13	---
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	10	---	***
DENMARK	---	2	2	4	***	+139
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	---	3	1	-100	-62
GREECE	---	---	11	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	1	1	1	1	+133	+133
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	14	---	14	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	2	---	8	5	-100	-32
OTHER	---	---	---	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	20	3	39	21	-84	-45
LATIN AMERICA	11	18	32	44	+74	+38
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	18	7	36	23	-62	-37
HONG KONG	9	32	19	88	+242	+368
JAPAN	1	8	31	13	+434	-59
OTHER COUNTRIES	59	79	312	256	+35	-18
WORLD TOTAL	126	164	512	473	+30	-8

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON- SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON- SEPTEMBER 1983	SEP	BOS-SEP
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES						
ORANGE (NOV 1)						
CANADA	83,358	102,246	1,259,250	999,312	+23	-21
TOTAL EC-TEN	44,161	90,941	2,155,955	1,653,381	+106	-23
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	15,150	1,936	---	-87
FRANCE	37,320	90,720	2,079,874	1,512,399	+143	-27
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	10,323	63,031	---	+511
GREECE	685	---	1,960	---	-100	-100
ITALY	---	---	2,757	7,794	---	+183
NETHERLANDS	2,475	221	3,536	2,886	-91	-18
UNITED KINGDOM	3,681	---	42,355	65,335	-100	+54
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	300	---	---	-100
NORWAY	1,961	---	10,480	4,735	-100	-55
OTHER	28,944	---	189,265	60,117	-100	-68
TOTAL EUROPE	75,066	90,941	2,356,000	1,718,233	+21	-27
LATIN AMERICA	6,217	5,767	272,183	229,263	-7	-16
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	40,021	35,946	551,333	676,001	-10	+23
HONG KONG	13,966	5,214	183,829	232,856	-63	+27
JAPAN	13,420	8,691	161,600	182,125	-35	+13
OTHER COUNTRIES	101,526	173,873	2,251,826	2,473,695	+71	+10
WORLD TOTAL	333,574	422,678	7,036,021	6,511,485	+27	-7
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)						
CANADA	91,486	16,930	1,063,803	1,136,925	-81	+7
TOTAL EC-TEN	40,763	3,369	849,511	755,992	-92	-11
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	8,472	---	---	-100
FRANCE	40,254	3,369	430,029	378,837	-92	-12
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	---	3,431	---	***
GREECE	359	---	1,133	---	-100	-100
ITALY	---	---	399,238	319,905	---	-20
NETHERLANDS	150	---	350	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	10,289	53,819	---	+423
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	600	---	---	-100
NORWAY	400	---	3,004	5,787	-100	+93
OTHER	3,216	---	23,385	16,981	-100	-27
TOTAL EUROPE	44,379	3,369	876,500	778,760	-92	-11
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	32,977	1,833	---	-94
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	8,813	18,291	115,365	118,510	+108	+3
HONG KONG	11,599	3,851	129,612	95,532	-67	-26
JAPAN	54,567	58,828	240,145	252,636	+8	+5
OTHER COUNTRIES	48,484	61,169	481,241	409,947	+26	-15
WORLD TOTAL	259,328	162,438	2,939,643	2,794,043	-37	-5
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	129,293	224,038	719,178	789,002	+73	+10
TOTAL EC-TEN	3,110	1,000	164,450	74,622	-68	-55
DENMARK	---	---	1,368	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	1,008	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	---	475	---	***
ITALY	3,110	---	157,920	65,996	-100	-58
NETHERLANDS	---	1,000	1,658	5,596	***	+239
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	2,496	2,555	---	+2
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	1,268	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	1,872	---	3,976	2,792	-100	-30
OTHER	400	---	400	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	5,382	1,000	170,094	77,414	-81	-54
LATIN AMERICA	613	2,076	1,748	2,692	+239	+54
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	33,210	8,205	84,288	84,632	-75	---
JAPAN	1,088	---	3,680	4,033	-100	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES	20,589	71,270	183,609	279,546	+246	+52
WORLD TOTAL	190,175	306,589	1,162,597	1,237,319	+61	+6
CONCENTRATED JUICES						
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)						
CANADA	84,292	79,225	659,081	648,709	-6	-2
TOTAL EC-TEN	130,091	80,066	2,233,922	1,239,853	-38	-44
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	103,750	43,633	---	-58
DENMARK	20,043	---	78,198	72,710	-100	-7
FRANCE	---	---	66,492	25,200	---	-62
GERMANY, FED. REP	53,250	15,220	523,526	344,343	-71	-34
IRELAND	10,920	17,609	454,224	244,984	+61	-46
NETHERLANDS	25,238	---	458,729	96,770	-100	-79
UNITED KINGDOM	20,640	47,237	549,003	412,213	+129	-25
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	20,808	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	77,368	37,440	---	-52
SWEDEN	---	16,250	171,558	111,318	***	-35
OTHER	53,280	1,529	391,813	148,804	-97	-62
TOTAL EUROPE	183,371	97,845	2,895,469	1,537,415	-47	-47
LATIN AMERICA	8,886	1,510	99,193	17,272	-83	-83
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	16,234	7,295	283,034	230,306	-55	-19
HONG KONG	42,673	38,179	267,706	446,351	-11	+67
JAPAN	10,277	---	140,981	158,604	-100	+13
OTHER COUNTRIES	191,399	315,068	1,884,680	2,417,855	+65	+29
WORLD TOTAL	537,132	539,122	6,230,144	5,456,512	---	-12

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
CONCENTRATED JUICES						
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE,CONC NOV 1						
CANADA	26,942	59,272	548,027	465,542	+120	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN	12,525	---	482,012	303,122	-100	-37
BELGIUM-LUX	3,900	---	290,967	4,482	-100	-98
DENMARK	---	---	70,000	69,300	---	-1
FRANCE	---	---	19,200	17,871	---	-7
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	11,785	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	2,832	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	8,625	---	75,923	204,481	-100	+169
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	11,305	6,988	---	-38
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	5,265	3,900	---	-26
OTHER	20,790	---	237,007	85,623	-100	-64
TOTAL EUROPE	33,315	---	724,284	392,645	-100	-46
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	24,981	550	---	-98
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1,245	11,869	101,897	55,382	+853	-46
HONG KONG	---	---	429	34,111	---	***
JAPAN	1,436	---	7,199	13,964	-100	+94
OTHER COUNTRIES	9,802	15,700	138,955	350,536	+60	+152
WORLD TOTAL	72,740	86,841	1,545,772	1,312,730	+19	-15
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1.						
CANADA	16,623	---	19,348	16,634	-100	-14
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	17,820	80,028	53,460	***	-33
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	35,640	17,820	---	-50
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	17,820	44,388	35,640	***	-20
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	17,820	80,028	53,460	***	-33
LATIN AMERICA	9,550	1,300	25,870	65,430	-86	+153
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1,613	2,804	29,419	12,463	+74	-58
HONG KONG	19,350	---	19,350	---	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	140,174	49,798	293,886	52,982	-64	-82
WORLD TOTAL	187,310	71,722	467,901	200,969	-62	-57
ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	2,506,203	3,472,356	27,640,606	30,538,627	+39	+10
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,072,717	1,291,704	14,466,784	15,725,577	+20	+9
BELGIUM-LUX	---	47,804	1,814,561	783,744	***	-57
DENMARK	---	---	---	220,080	---	***
FRANCE	15,420	57,970	1,624,490	1,538,893	+276	-5
GERMANY, FED. REP	509,245	291,086	4,005,251	3,463,005	-43	-14
GREECE	---	---	32,352	138,915	---	+329
IRELAND	53,100	---	217,936	114,320	-100	-48
NETHERLANDS	392,469	368,006	5,528,447	7,488,816	-6	+35
UNITED KINGDOM	102,484	526,838	1,243,747	1,977,804	+414	+59
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10,094	---	59,054	48,960	-100	-17
NORWAY	92,387	58,617	1,576,377	1,342,619	-37	-15
SWEDEN	345,788	118,053	2,351,488	1,892,446	-66	-20
OTHER	145,860	135,627	1,579,813	1,657,030	-7	+5
TOTAL EUROPE	1,666,846	1,604,001	20,033,516	20,666,632	-4	+3
LATIN AMERICA	69,137	114,216	873,647	1,176,507	+65	+35
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	143,462	519,036	1,220,795	1,623,460	+262	+33
HONG KONG	56,991	88,786	474,154	736,530	+56	+55
JAPAN	8,588	8,072	310,378	645,415	-6	+108
OTHER COUNTRIES	723,120	494,789	8,560,999	8,775,071	-32	+3
WORLD TOTAL	5,174,347	6,301,256	59,114,095	64,162,242	+22	+9
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)..						
CANADA	389,059	208,855	3,732,763	2,387,874	-46	-36
TOTAL EC-TEN	500,289	312,318	4,543,527	2,456,961	-38	-46
BELGIUM-LUX	---	272	108,836	31,508	***	-71
DENMARK	---	---	---	84,069	---	***
FRANCE	---	6,941	82,783	40,644	***	-51
GERMANY, FED. REP	96,818	284,476	1,293,252	1,268,411	+194	-2
GREECE	---	---	---	7,765	---	***
IRELAND	4,231	---	4,231	---	-100	-100
ITALY	---	---	---	26,568	---	***
NETHERLANDS	214,007	3,035	2,304,134	749,092	-99	-67
UNITED KINGDOM	185,233	17,594	750,291	248,904	-91	-67
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	47,360	---	213,120	90,773	-100	-57
NORWAY	23,680	13,419	142,080	80,607	-43	-43
SWEDEN	960	30,531	40,648	148,094	***	+264
OTHER	10,194	39,629	329,764	299,717	+289	-9
TOTAL EUROPE	582,483	395,897	5,269,139	3,076,152	-32	-42
LATIN AMERICA	19,345	---	105,914	130,275	-100	+23
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	13,341	2,850	56,643	57,004	-79	+1
HONG KONG	---	---	14,638	13,394	---	-6
JAPAN	22,029	---	3,668,424	3,205,192	-100	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	33,549	236,375	451,402	***	+91
WORLD TOTAL	1,026,257	641,151	13,083,896	9,321,293	-38	-29

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	15	9	44	32	-41	-28
TOTAL EC-TEN	60	58	796	874	-4	+10
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	5	22	-100	+351
DENMARK	2	2	41	19	-3	-54
FRANCE	---	---	102	83	***	-19
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	47	300	253	+352	-16
GREECE	---	---	---	2	---	***
IRELAND	---	1	12	12	***	-1
ITALY	---	---	5	16	---	+224
NETHERLANDS	46	8	282	414	-83	+47
UNITED KINGDOM	■	---	49	54	-100	+10
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	2	3	---	+22
SWEDEN	---	---	3	1	---	-56
OTHER	118	17	423	136	-85	-68
TOTAL EUROPE	178	75	1,224	1,015	-58	-17
LATIN AMERICA	■	70	118	462	***	+293
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	1	2	-100	+169
HONG KONG	13	2	124	69	-86	-44
JAPAN	16	42	1,395	415	+154	-70
OTHER COUNTRIES	16	4	362	131	-72	-64
WORLD TOTAL	243	202	3,268	2,126	-17	-35
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	9	9	63	48	---	-24
TOTAL EC-TEN	36	12	283	387	-67	+37
BELGIUM-LUX	■	1	23	25	-88	+7
DENMARK	---	---	1	1	-100	-42
FRANCE	---	■	40	12	***	-70
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	5	24	14	***	-41
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND	8	3	60	30	-65	-51
ITALY	---	---	---	---	---	-56
NETHERLANDS	---	■	21	17	+150	-21
UNITED KINGDOM	20	1	112	289	-95	+157
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	---	-24
OTHER	1	1	13	14	-54	+3
TOTAL EUROPE	37	12	296	401	-66	+35
LATIN AMERICA	6	---	16	25	-97	+54
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	14	1	---	-94
HONG KONG	---	1	---	5	***	***
JAPAN	6	9	69	75	+44	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES	3	2	45	19	-9	-57
WORLD TOTAL	61	34	504	573	-45	+14
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	47	10	47	10	-79	-79
TOTAL EC-TEN	5	21	5	21	+326	+326
GERMANY, FED. REP	5	21	5	21	+326	+326
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	5	21	5	21	+326	+325
LATIN AMERICA	382	115	382	115	-70	-70
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	2	2	2	+11	+11
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL	436	148	436	148	-66	-66
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	11	---	11	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EC-TEN	6	38	6	38	+517	+517
GERMANY, FED. REP	5	38	5	38	+655	+655
NETHERLANDS	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	6	38	6	38	+517	+517
LATIN AMERICA	6	51	6	51	+743	+743
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	---	2	---	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	8	9	8	9	+18	+18
WORLD TOTAL	32	97	32	97	+204	+204
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	2,261	3,905	53,343	46,869	+73	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	1,320	4,172	---	+216
FRANCE	---	---	196	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	114	38	---	-66
GREECE	---	---	31	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	20	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	270	87	---	-68
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	710	4,026	---	+467
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	114	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	1,435	4,172	---	+191
LATIN AMERICA	146	1,314	7,479	5,393	+799	-28
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	123	172	2,577	2,535	+40	-2
HONG KONG	273	194	1,269	3,168	-29	+150
JAPAN	2	3,842	78,715	7,423	***	-91
OTHER COUNTRIES	253	187	3,205	1,716	-26	-46
WORLD TOTAL	3,058	9,614	148,022	71,275	+214	-52

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1):						
CANADA	36	32	787	591	-12	-25
TOTAL EC-TEN	444	509	4,030	3,940	+15	-2
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	36	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	9	46	36	***	-20
FRANCE	---	55	544	90	***	-83
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	7	747	696	***	-7
GREECE	---	---	1	36	---	***
IRELAND	54	18	310	108	-67	-65
NETHERLANDS	19	28	95	280	+48	+194
UNITED KINGDOM	371	393	2,250	2,693	+6	+20
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	36	18	969	615	-49	-35
SWEDEN	18	143	1,420	1,458	+688	+3
OTHER	35	109	1,235	824	+208	-33
TOTAL EUROPE	533	780	7,654	6,837	+46	-11
LATIN AMERICA	20	42	560	428	+107	-24
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	2	90	21	-69	-77
HONG KONG	1	5	51	20	+469	-62
JAPAN	673	1,113	20,261	11,955	+65	-41
OTHER COUNTRIES	17	189	1,275	1,123	***	-12
WORLD TOTAL	1,287	2,162	30,678	20,973	+68	-32
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES						
CANADA	274	167	2,664	2,535	-39	-5
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	22	67	333	***	+399
DENMARK	---	---	1	---	---	-65
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	9	---	***
GREECE	---	---	9	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	158	---	***
ITALY	---	---	---	1	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	39	1	---	-97
UNITED KINGDOM	---	22	18	164	***	+823
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	---	***
SWEDEN	---	---	3	8	---	+186
OTHER	---	---	116	7	---	-94
TOTAL EUROPE	---	22	185	348	***	+88
LATIN AMERICA	1	7	376	56	+807	-85
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	2	17	15	-49	-9
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7	---	***
JAPAN	---	---	187	207	---	+11
OTHER COUNTRIES	19	16	345	483	-14	+40
WORLD TOTAL	298	215	3,774	3,652	-28	-3
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA	---	152	76	177	***	+133
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	947	9	---	-99
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	3	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	32	9	---	-72
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	912	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	---	44	33	235	***	+608
OTHER	---	---	1	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	---	44	994	244	***	-75
LATIN AMERICA	139	---	1,119	520	-100	-54
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	170	302	1,869	2,151	+77	+15
HONG KONG	233	506	2,813	3,888	+117	+38
JAPAN	2,205	2,463	32,268	34,617	+12	+7
OTHER COUNTRIES	266	252	2,980	3,513	-5	+18
WORLD TOTAL	3,014	3,718	42,119	45,111	+23	+7
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	2,314	1,788	90,886	82,426	-23	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	33	2	---	-95
FRANCE	---	---	---	1	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	1	---	***
GREECE	---	---	6	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	6	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	21	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	54	---	239	238	-100	-1
OTHER	---	---	---	48	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	54	---	273	287	-100	+5
LATIN AMERICA	78	223	10,480	1,608	+186	-85
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	185	254	3,457	3,294	+37	-5
HONG KONG	12	23	82	169	+85	+107
JAPAN	---	5	---	5	***	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	56	5	1,049	515	-91	-51
WORLD TOTAL	2,699	2,298	106,226	88,304	-15	-17

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	83	43	572	480	-48	-16
TOTAL EC-TEN	44	81	385	476	+85	+24
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	1	3	-100	+96
DENMARK	---	1	3	8	***	+167
FRANCE	---	---	14	22	---	+57
GERMANY, FED. REP.	38	61	145	191	+61	+32
IRELAND	---	---	1	3	---	+139
ITALY	---	---	3	2	---	-40
NETHERLANDS	---	---	96	143	---	+49
UNITED KINGDOM	5	19	122	105	+268	-14
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	6	3	15	29	-53	+95
NORWAY	---	1	1	4	***	+613
SWEDEN	4	4	21	31	+24	+52
OTHER	---	20	59	63	***	+8
TOTAL EUROPE	54	109	479	602	+103	+26
LATIN AMERICA	1	23	342	112	***	-67
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	46	---	325	7	-100	-98
JAPAN	39	19	99	62	-53	-37
OTHER COUNTRIES	42	69	267	407	+63	+53
WORLD TOTAL	265	262	2,084	1,670	-1	-20
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	344	198	2,075	1,560	-42	-25
TOTAL EC-TEN	950	592	4,701	4,955	-38	+5
BELGIUM-LUX	11	---	70	40	-100	-44
DENMARK	17	3	97	138	-82	+42
FRANCE	6	---	102	227	-100	+122
GERMANY, FED. REP.	421	279	1,525	1,875	-34	+23
GREECE	---	---	11	14	---	+27
IRELAND	---	14	100	129	***	+29
ITALY	---	---	69	58	---	-16
NETHERLANDS	136	106	574	580	-22	+1
UNITED KINGDOM	359	190	2,152	1,895	-47	-12
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	5	33	113	174	+555	+54
NORWAY	42	17	234	197	-60	-15
SWEDEN	43	63	409	505	+47	+23
OTHER	71	116	718	929	+64	+29
TOTAL EUROPE	1,111	821	6,175	6,760	-26	+9
LATIN AMERICA	32	2	185	170	-94	-8
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	57	51	136	276	-10	+103
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	-100
JAPAN	216	157	1,104	1,016	-27	-8
OTHER COUNTRIES	137	136	1,027	1,275	-1	+24
WORLD TOTAL	1,897	1,365	10,703	11,056	-28	+3
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN	(IN GALLONS)					
CANADA	181,577	316,100	3,714,439	2,751,048	+74	-26
TOTAL EC-TEN	107,696	132,104	1,530,674	1,278,009	+23	-17
BELGIUM-LUX	38,898	23,883	131,118	191,040	-39	+46
DENMARK	124	3,019	108,787	19,415	***	-82
FRANCE	1,887	15,891	39,081	50,041	+742	+28
GERMANY, FED. REP.	13,732	27,756	155,503	91,734	+102	-41
IRELAND	3,437	---	41,212	7,085	-100	-83
ITALY	---	---	1,651	1,997	---	+21
NETHERLANDS	723	697	29,676	23,419	-4	-21
UNITED KINGDOM	48,895	60,858	1,023,646	893,278	+24	-13
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	1,683	1,680	7,779	1,680	---	-78
NORWAY	---	---	2,867	1,791	---	-38
SWEDEN	3,915	3,962	26,543	34,068	+1	+28
OTHER	6,717	17,161	109,878	93,554	+155	-15
TOTAL EUROPE	120,011	154,907	1,677,741	1,409,102	+29	-16
LATIN AMERICA	127,119	29,135	601,026	204,567	-77	-66
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	36,467	105,594	594,647	621,839	+190	+5
HONG KONG	6,635	791	58,025	55,042	-88	-5
JAPAN	24,498	31,596	204,803	282,804	+29	+38
OTHER COUNTRIES	28,584	25,495	223,720	177,357	-11	-21
WORLD TOTAL	524,891	663,618	7,074,401	5,501,759	+26	-22

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	SEPTEMBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1982	SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEP	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-SEP
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)						
CANADA	514	204	2,171	916	-60	-58
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	---	2	---	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	2	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	18	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	---	20	---	***
LATIN AMERICA	---	1	3	1	***	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	16	39	85	+333	+116
HONG KONG	5	31	54	84	+525	+56
JAPAN	12	27	21	48	+128	+124
OTHER COUNTRIES	58	89	166	166	+54	---
WORLD TOTAL	593	368	2,454	1,319	-38	-46
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED						
CANADA	809	2,332	2,544	3,972	+188	+56
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	1	14	17	***	+22
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	16	---	***
DENMARK	---	1	---	1	***	***
ITALY	---	---	14	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	2	21	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	1	16	38	***	+142
LATIN AMERICA	2	9	14	16	+411	+19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	30	27	164	96	-12	-42
HONG KONG	6	1	22	63	-78	+183
JAPAN	44	187	116	268	+324	+131
OTHER COUNTRIES	64	30	169	86	-53	-49
WORLD TOTAL	954	2,586	3,045	4,539	+171	+49
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)						
CANADA	---	---	1	13	---	+804
TOTAL EC-TEN	66	14	264	124	-79	-53
DENMARK	---	---	4	16	---	+268
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	1	---	***
GREECE	---	1	---	1	***	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	66	13	259	105	-81	-60
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	4	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	13	28	13	***	-53
SWEDEN	---	---	17	3	---	-84
OTHER	3	4	55	27	+59	-51
TOTAL EUROPE	69	31	367	166	-54	-55
LATIN AMERICA	22	2	58	9	-91	-85
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	1	20	9	-47	-53
HONG KONG	1	---	4	24	-100	+484
JAPAN	---	---	7	35	---	+417
OTHER COUNTRIES	35	83	265	277	+136	+4
WORLD TOTAL	128	117	722	533	-9	-26
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	56	100	56	176	+79	+213
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,296	2,423	2,635	5,812	+87	+121
BELGIUM-LUX	55	43	112	61	-22	-46
DENMARK	17	50	17	64	+193	+274
FRANCE	482	537	935	1,735	+12	+86
GERMANY, FED. REP.	567	646	812	1,297	+14	+60
GREECE	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	46	---	***
ITALY	---	30	---	30	***	***
NETHERLANDS	36	46	51	61	+25	+20
UNITED KINGDOM	138	1,071	707	2,518	+676	+256
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	2	7	2	***	-63
NORWAY	14	45	14	47	+231	+244
SWEDEN	134	151	324	240	+13	-26
OTHER	932	447	1,026	805	-52	-22
TOTAL EUROPE	2,375	3,070	4,006	6,908	+29	+72
LATIN AMERICA	132	15	189	73	-89	-61
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	26	10	57	58	-60	+1
HONG KONG	80	161	105	379	+100	+261
JAPAN	640	792	668	2,124	+24	+218
OTHER COUNTRIES	442	519	693	976	+17	+41
WORLD TOTAL	3,751	4,667	5,774	10,693	+24	+85

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